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Coal

During the first half of 1953, the combined production of all coal mines in China reached 95 percent of the state planned goal. To fulfill the state planned goal for the year, it was estimated that the coal mines in China would have to produce 20 percent more coal per day for the remaining months of 1953.(4)

After the second All-China Coal Mining Cadre Conference held in mid-1953, coal production throughout North China showed gradual improvement though many mines still were not able to fulfill their planned goals.

By July 1953, mines of the Kai-lan, Ta-t'ung, and the Feng-feng Mining Bureaus registered slightly higher production as compared to the average monthly output over the first 6 months of the year, while mines in East China and Central-South China gradually increased their output. In the Northeast, where about two-thirds of China's coal is produced, the state planned goal for July was 91.1 percent completed; the Hai-chou, the Hao-kang, the Chi-hsi, and the Fu-shun mines having failed to fulfill their planned goals.(5)

In August, with production still on an upward trend, the coal mines in China reported overfulfillment of the state planned goal. The Northeast exceeded its planned goal by 3.02 percent. North China exceeded its planned goal by 5.32 percent. Higher output was also achieved in East and Central-South China. The Chi-hsi, Hai-chou, Fu-shun, Hao-kang, K'ai-lan, Huai-nan, and Ta-t'ung Coal Mines each having a annual output of over 2 million tons of coal, also surpassed their planned goal for August.(6)

In the third quarter, the state planned goal for all the mines in China was surpassed by 5.3 percent.(7) The planned goal for September 1953 was exceeded by 15.8 percent.(8)

The state planned goal for 1953 for all mines in China was exceeded by about 816,000 tons on 24 November 1953. It was estimated that by the end of the year an additional 500,000 tons of coal would have been produced by these mines.(9)

During the first half of 1953, coal output in Northeast China increased 11.1 percent over the corresponding period of 1952.(2)

The Hai-chou open-pit mine in Fou-hsin, Liaotung, which started production on 1 July 1953, fulfilled its production goal for the month on 22 July, 9 days ahead of schedule. It was reported that a train of cars operating in this mine could be loaded in the mine by power shovels in 40 minutes, i.e., in 10 minutes less than the time allotted by the company.(10)

Coal mines of the Pei-p'iao Coal Mining Administrative Bureau exceeded their production goal for the period January-August 1953 by 0.6 percent.(11)

Coal Mines No 401, 402, and 406 reported fulfillment of their production goal for the first half of 1953. Those that did not meet their half-year quotas were Coal Mines No 405 and 407.(12)

The Yao-ling mines in northern Kwangtung fulfilled their production goal for the first half of 1953 on 26 May 1953, 35 days ahead of schedule. In this area, 95 percent of the miners were promoted and received wage increases.(13)

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Steelworks No 101 has been manufacturing steel rails for various industrial centers in Central-South China, North China, and Northeast China. During the second quarter of 1953, Steelworks No 101 received total orders exceeding 5,500 tons of steel rails from the An-shan Steelworks, the Hao-kang Mining Bureau, the Fu-shun Mining Bureau, and the Northeast Forestry Bureau. In addition, it was estimated that during this quarter Steelworks No 101 provided over 25,000 tons of steel rails for the T'ien-shui--Ch'eng-tu Railway [now re-routed and renamed to Pao-chi--Ch'eng-tu Railway] and the Ch'eng-tu--Chungking Railway.

During the first half of 1953, the quality of steel ingots produced by Steelworks No 101 exceeded the state prescribed standard of 96 percent purity, but this plant failed to meet the state planned production goal. In pig iron, Steelworks No 101 fell to 97.7 percent purity as compared to the state prescribed standard of 99 percent purity.(12)

On 30 June 1953, state-operated Steelworks No 102 fulfilled its production goal for the first 6 months of 1953. It fulfilled the state planned goal in steel ingots by 116.56 percent, steel blooms by 110.71 percent, wrought iron products by 104.97 percent, small size steel products by 10.57 percent, and fire resistant material by 115.65 percent.(23) During the first half of 1953, the quality of steel ingots exceeded the state prescribed standard of 96 percent purity, but in other products it fell below the prescribed standards. The quality of sheet steel fell to 85 percent purity in the first quarter and 95 percent purity in the second quarter, as compared to the state prescribed standard of 98 percent purity.(12)

The state-operated Smelting Plant No 54 exceeded its production goal for the first half of 1953 ahead of schedule.(19) It also reported fulfillment of its third quarter production goal.(17)

The East China Steelworks in Shanghai fulfilled its production goal for the first 6 months of 1953 by 107.32 percent.(19) In the third quarter, eight of its plants fulfilled their production goals ahead of schedule.(24)

During the first half year of 1953, the state-operated Plant No 103 exceeded the state prescribed standard of 99.95 percent for electrolytic copper(12)

Petroleum

During the first half of 1953, the petroleum output in the Northeast reached 105.49 percent of the state planned goal.(1) Compared to the corresponding period of 1952, crude oil production increased by 24.7 percent and gasoline 18.8 percent.(2) In the third quarter, the gasoline output was 11 percent higher than in the second quarter and the output of kerosene was 35.6 percent higher in the third quarter than in the second quarter.(7)

During the first half of 1953, the Yu-men Oil Field and its refinery exceeded the state planned goal of crude oil by 28.2 percent, of gasoline by 5.98 percent, and well drilling by 4.34 percent.(19) The Yu-men Oil Field also lowered its production cost by 31.1 percent over the corresponding period of 1952.(1)

During the third quarter of 1953, state-operated petroleum enterprises throughout China exceeded their state-planned goal in the production of crude oil by 6.3 percent, fuel oil by 76 percent, gasoline by 16.5 percent, and kerosene by 57.3 percent.(7)

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Considerable effort was devoted to petroleum prospecting in the Northeast during the first half year of 1953. Some 50 teams covered 21,000 square kilometers of the Northeast area while prospecting for petroleum pools. Thirty well-sinking teams drilled a total depth of about 18,000 meters of producing and test wells. Prospecting personnel have been trained by these teams. In northern Shensi alone, some 600 persons were trained for this type of work.(25)

Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing

Production at the Northeast Pneumatic Tools Factory was begun while reconstruction and expansion were still under way. By August 1953, this plant had manufactured about 800 Soviet-designed rock drills. The percentage of rejected goods decreased from 20.8 percent in May 1953 to 9 percent in July 1953.(2)

The Northeast Machinery Manufacturing Factory No 21 exceeded its production goal by about 3.8 percent for the first half of 1953. Between January 1952 and June 1953, the Northeast Machinery Manufacturing Factory No 21 increased its production of road rollers threefold. This factory was able to fulfill its monthly production goals for the 18 months prior to August 1953. In 1952, its production goal was fulfilled by 163.13 percent which was more than double the production of 1951.(26)

The Northeast Machinery Manufacturing Factory No 12 fulfilled its production goal for the first half of 1953 ahead of schedule.(19)

In addition, Machinery Manufacturing Factories No 1, 3, 4, 8, 19, 24, and 26 in the Northeast fulfilled their production goals for the first half of 1953.(27) In Tsinan, Machinery Manufacturing Factory No 4 also fulfilled its production goal for the first half of 1953.(19)

Electric Power

During the first half of 1953, the output of electric power in Northeast China increased by 52.2 percent over the corresponding period of 1952. The production of electric motors measured in kilowatts increased by 18.3 percent, and transformers in kilovolt-amperes by 239.4 percent over the first half of 1952.(2)

In the Southwest, the Ch'eng-tu Electrical Power Company, the Chungking Electrical Power Company, the Yunnan Electrical Works Bureau, the Pei-p'ei Electrical Power Company, and the K'un-ming Electrical Works Factory fulfilled their production goals for the first half of 1953.(12)

The state-operated Shanghai Wire Factory is the first factory in China to make electric cables. This factory is manufacturing high-tension cables, and cables and wires for industrial machinery. During the first half of 1953, the Shanghai Wire Factory supplied the country with more than 66,000 kilometers of cables and wires.(28)

Cement

During the first half of 1953, cement output in Northeast China increased by 55.7 percent over the first half of 1952.(2) The Northeast Cement Plant No 101 in Harbin exceeded its production goal for the first half of 1953 ahead of schedule.(19)

In the Southwest, the Szechuan Cement Plant and Cement Plants No 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7 exceeded their production goals for the first half of 1953 ahead of schedule.(22)

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The Hua-hsin Cement Plant in North China also exceeded its production goal for the first half of 1953.(19)

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